

Refractories on boron nitride ...

S/131/62/000/007/003/003
B117/B138

at 1550°C $\varrho = 2.5 \cdot 10^5$ ohm/cm). Its variation with temperature was much slower than that of pure boron nitride. In vacuo (10^{-5} mm Hg) the boron nitride - graphite fusion evaporates more slowly than pure boron nitride (at $1500 \pm 10^{\circ}\text{C}$ $(2.02 \pm 0.15) \cdot 10^{-7}$ g/cm²·sec) and oxidizes above 1000°C . Articles made of this new refractory have been used in the Institut metallurgii im. A. A. Baykova (Institute of Metallurgy imeni A. A. Baykov), in the Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Leningrad Polytechnic Institute) and in the Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR) to compare their refractoriness and chemical stability with those of fusions containing the silicides of transition metals, boron - silicon alloys (at 2000°C), of cryolite - aluminum melts (at 1000°C), borate and chloride melts (900°C). The new material has a better refractoriness than graphite, zirconium dioxide, and boron carbide and can be used for the production of aluminum for electrolyzer linings, thermocouple sheathes, very pure metals and alloys for semiconductors, and also for machine parts working under low load in contact with aggressive molten media. There are 3 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh splavov AN USSR
Card 2/2 (Institute of Powder Metallurgy and Special Alloys AS UkrSSR)

ZOZULYA, B.I.; MOROZOV, V.N.; SEMENOV, Yu.N.; Prinimal uchastiye ANTOSHIN, V.G.

Ceramic metal filters for the automatic analysis of pulp in
the production of alumina. Porosh. met. 3 no.4:101-105 Jl-Ag '63.

1. Zaporozhskoye otdeleniye Instituta metallokeramiki i spetsial'nykh
splavov AN UkrSSR i Zaporozhskiy filial instituta avtomatiki.
(Filters and filtration) (Hydrometallurgy)

L 15033-65 EWP(e)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR/EPA(w)-2/T-2/EWP(b)/EWA(d)/
EWP(t) Pab-24/Pr-4/Ps-4/Pt-10/Pu-4 AEDC(b)/AFETR/IJP(c) WH/BW/WH/JD/JG

S/0226/64/000/005/0087/0091

ACCESSION NR: AP4046751

AUTHOR: Morozov, V. N.; Semenov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Iron cermet filters for thorough purification of diesel fuel

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 5, 1964, 87-91

TOPIC TAGS: diesel fuel, diesel fuel purification, cermet filter,
filter, diesel fuel filter, fuel filter

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that iron powder produced by grinding
compacts of reduced iron oxide scale in ball mills is suitable for
making high-throughput cermet filters for diesel fuel. The powder
was sintered at 1100—1150°C in undissociated ammonia. The effects of
additional powder roller-milling and of sintering time on throughput
were determined. Sintering time beyond 2 hr has no effect but roller
milling raised throughput 35—50%. Successful 2460-hr field tests
on a diesel engine were conducted. The slight amount of corrosion that
occurred had no detrimental effect. It is estimated that the cost of mass-

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L 15033-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4046751

produced cermet filters will be 1/20 to 1/25 of that of felt filters;
in addition, the cermet filters will last longer in service. Orig.
art. has: 5 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR, Zapozh-
skoye otdeleniya (Institut of Problems of Materials Science, Academy
of Sciences, UkrSSR, Zapozh'ye Branch)

SUBMITTED: 27Jan63 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MT

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 000

Card 2/2

KRAMNIK, V.Yu.; SEMENOV, Yu.N.; ARUTYUNOV, E.A.; MOROZOV, V.N.; DEMCHENKO, O.Ya.

Chemically resistant ceramic metal filters made of sponge titanium
wastes. Porosh.met. 4 no.4:86-90 Jl-Ag '64.

(MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut problem materialovedeniya AN UkrSSR, Zaporozhskoye
otdeleniye.

POPOV, V.G. inzh.; SEMENOV, Yu.N. inzh.

Testing the performance of new stoping units with auger cutters-loaders in the Moscow Basin. Ugol' 40 no.8:53-57 Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:8)

! . Podmoskovnyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-konstruktorskiy ugol'nyy institut.

L 61076-65 EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWA(c)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(j)/EWP(b)/T/EWA(d)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/
ACCESSION NR: AP5018280 EWP(t)/EWP(h) Pf-4 UR/0226/65/000/007/0108/0111

MJW/JD/HM

43

AUTHOR: Semenov, Yu. N.; Kondratov, I. Ya.; Semenov, R.A.

39

TITLE: Application of current-conducting powder composition on metal parts by roll
welding and rolling

B

SOURCE: Poroshkovaya metallurgiya, no. 7, 1965, 108-111

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder application, seam welding, metal powder rolling, electro-conductive powder

ABSTRACT: A method was developed for applying powder compositions to metal parts by electric roll welding and rolling on of the powder. The welding and rolling of the compositions on steel strips and rings were carried out on an MShP-150 roll welder.¹⁴ Parts of 10 KP steel were plated with compositions of the following compositions: (1) 72% Cu, 9% Pb, 8% Sn, 4% Fe, 7% graphite; (2) 80% Cu, 10% Pb, 10% graphite; (3) 70% Cu, 30% Pb; (4) 88% Cu, 12% graphite. Prior to the application of the powder, the steel surface was copper-plated electrolytically. The powder-metal layers obtained adhered well to the steel base. A further increase in the strength of adhesion to steel was achieved by additional cold rolling and sintering. The mechanical properties and adhesion of the powder-metal layers were as good as those of layers obtained by standard methods.

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ACCESSION NR: AP5018280

Experiments with ferromagnetic powders were unsuccessful because the powder came off the steel specimen under the influence of an alternating magnetic field created by the passage of current from one roll to the next. The use of direct-current units is recommended for the welding and rolling of ferromagnetic powders on metal parts. The proposed process is highly reproducible and can be readily automated. "M.N. Khovir, V.F. Semisinov, L.T. But, and V.V. Kripak participated in the work."

Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 20Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, IE

NO REF SCV: 003

OTHER: 002

KC
2/2

Card

FRANTSEVICH, I.N.; GNESIN, G.G.; SEMENOV, Yu.N.; BORODULIN, P.Ya.;
ANTIPIN, L.N.; VAZHENIN, S.F.; MAKSIMENKO, V.M.; MASHNITSKIY, A.A.

Lining material for aluminum electrolytic cells. TSvet. met.
38 no.6:49-54 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

L 4942-66 ENT(d)/PBD/PSS-2/EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/EWA(d)/T-7 CW/WS-2/WR
ACC NR: AP5025696 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/018/0044/0044

AUTHORS: Brodovskiy, V. N.; Vvedenskiy, V. A.; Voronin, N. N.; Moiseyev, I. G.;
Pogozhev, I. I.; Semenov, Yu. N.; Yakimenko, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A device for controlling a radio telescope in azimuthal mounting. Class
21, 174689 [announced by Organization of the State Committee for Defense Engi-
neering SSSR (Organizatsiya gosudarstvennogo komiteta po oboronnoy tekhnike SSSR)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 18, 1965, 44

TOPIC TAGS: azimuth, radio telescope, telescopic equipment, tracking telescope,
tracking system, tracking, tracking computer

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a device for controlling a radio
telescope in an azimuthal mounting. The device contains an input unit for the
reference data in the equatorial coordinate system and electric following drives
for turning the radio telescope in azimuth and elevation angles. The reliability
and precision of tracking are increased. The unit contains a digital computer.
The output of the elevation angle and azimuth angular mismatch are connected via

UDC: 621-503.53:522.61

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0901/578

L 4942-66
ACC NR: AP5025696

memory registers and groups of amplifiers to the input of code-to-voltage converters. The second input of these converters, via a second group of amplifiers and corresponding memory registers, is connected to the outputs of the azimuth and elevation angle data speeds of the digital computer. The third input of the converters is connected to tachogenerators. These tachogenerators are mechanically connected to the azimuth and elevation angle axes of the radio telescope. To broaden the operating range of the azimuth angle pickup when the radio telescope passes from the clearly defined range, the output of an azimuth code correction selsyn is connected to the digital computer. This azimuth code correction selsyn is mechanically connected to the azimuth axis and is mounted on the turning circle, increasing the operating range of the radio telescope.

SUB CODE: DC, OP/ SUBM DATE: 25Jul64

PC

Card 2/2

L 20751-66 EWA(h)/EWP(c)/EWP(k)/EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(h)/ETC(m)-6/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/T/EWP(1)
ACC NR: AP6009625 EWP(e)/EWP(v)/EWP8 SOURCE CODE: UR/0182/66/000/003/0001/0003

IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/HW/JG

AUTHOR: Zhivov, L. I.; Semenov, Yu. N.; Skornyakov, Yu. N.; Shmakov, G. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Investigation of hot compacting and extrusion of sintered copper-boron nitride alloy

SOURCE: Kuznechno-shtampovochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 3, 1966, 1-3

TOPIC TAGS: copper alloy, boron nitride containing alloy, alloy compacting, hot compacting, sintered alloy, alloy extrusion

ABSTRACT: Electrolytic copper powder PM-2 mixed with 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5% boron nitride was compacted under 4 t/cm^2 pressure into briquettes 38 mm in diameter and 30 mm high. Briquettes were sintered at 920C for 2 hr in ammonia gas and extruded at 700, 800, or 900C to 12, 16, and 20 mm in diameter, i. e., with respective extrusion ratios $\epsilon = 2.41, 1.87, \text{ and } 1.39$. With these reductions the bars had a density of 98%. Lower reduction ($\epsilon = 1.2$) produced bars with 95% density, whose electric conductivity was found to be lower. Examination of the microstructure and hardness tests of alloys annealed at 300—800C showed that recrystallization of copper-boron nitride alloys proceeds much slower than that of copper. Sintered copper underwent a complete recrystallization in two hours at 800C, while copper-boron nitride alloys still had the deformation texture. The alloys with a high content of boron nitride require a high

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UDC: 621.984.5

L 20751-66

ACC NR: AP6009625

extrusion pressure. This can be explained by the recrystallization delaying effect of the dispersed boron-nitride phase. High-quality extrusions from this alloy can be obtained by extrusion at 820-880C with ratios of at least 2.0 for alloys with 2% boron nitride, or at least 2.4 for alloys with 2-5% boron nitride. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [ND]

SUB CODE: 13, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS:

4214

Card

2/2

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4

SEmenov, Yu.P.

Classification of sediments in the modern marine basins.
Inform. sbor. NIIGA no.32:29-32 '62. (MIRA 16:12)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4"

PEREPELKIN, K.Ye.; SEMENOV, Yu.P.; BASKAKOVA, G.V.

Studying the processes of swelling and washing of polyvinyl
alcohol. Khim. volok. no.4:10-14 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta iskusstvennogo volokna (for Perepelkin). 2. Vsesoyuznyy
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut steklyanogo volokna (for Semenov,
Baskakova).

SEMENOV, Yu.P.

Mineralogical composition of bottom sediments in the East
Siberian and Chukchi Seas. Uch. zap. NIIGA. Reg. geol.
no.4:231-239 '64. (MIRA 18:12)

ROMANENKO, P. N.; SEMENOV, Yu. F.

"Friction and heat transfer in a turbulent boundary layer over a permeable surface with the injection of liquids and gases."

report submitted for 2nd All-Union Conf on Heat & Transfer, Minsk, 4-12 May 1964.

Moscow Wood Technology Inst.

L 11654-66 EWT(m)/EWT(1)/EWP(e)/EWP(m)/ETC(1)/EPF(n)-2/EWC(m)/EWP(v)/EWP(j)/EWP(b)/

ACC NR: AP6002006 SOURCE CODE: UR/0170/65/009/006/0816/0833
EWA(c)/ETC(m)/EWA(1) RPL IG/WW/RM/WH

AUTHOR: Romanenko, P. N.; Kharchenko, V. N.; Semenov, Yu. P.

100
84
B

ORG: Institute of wood technology, Moscow (Lesotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: The effect of coolant injection on heat transfer and friction in the turbulent boundary layer

SOURCE: Inzhenerno-fizicheskiy zhurnal, v. 9, no. 6, 1965, 816-833

TOPIC TAGS: heat transfer, cooling, transpiration cooling, nozzle cooling

ABSTRACT: One of the most effective means for protecting walls from the effect of high temperature gases is transpiration cooling effected by injection of liquids or gases through the porous wall into the boundary layer. This subject is reviewed in the present survey article which covers a total of 86 studies including 35 Soviet works. Cases with chemical reaction in the boundary layer are not considered. Among the Soviet studies reviewed, the following articles deserve mentioning: Three theoretical studies by Motulevich, in which transpiration cooling is analyzed and the integration of the boundary layer equations is attempted. Kutateladze presented analyses, made with the assumption that the sublayer is destroyed and that boundary layer conditions are similar to those at an infinite Reynolds number. These studies yielded relationships for the friction and heat transfer coefficients as a function of the intensity of the coolant injection. Romanenko studied the injection of air,

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UDC 532.526+536.24

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ACC NR: AP6002006

16

helium, carbon dioxide, and freon-10 into a subsonic turbulent boundary layer on a porous copper plate experimentally. Mugalev's studies with the injection of air and other gases through a porous plate into a sub- or supersonic air stream included methods for calculating the heat and mass transfer. Sergeev studied the intensification of heat transfer by use of coolants, such as water, acetone, benzene, and butanol, which evaporate. Equations for calculating the heat and mass transfer during the evaporation of liquids from porous ceramic plates were derived. Isachenko studied cooling by injecting water through a porous copper plate, and Fedorov measured velocity and temperature fields when water is injected through a porous ceramic plate. [PV]

Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 20 formulas.

SUB CODE: 01/ SUBM DATE: 16Jul65/ ORIG REF: 040/ OTH REF: 046/ ATD PRESS:

4195

Card

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L 16159-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/ETC(F)/EPF(n)-2/ENG(m)/T WW/JW/DJ/WE/GS
ACC NR: AT6006914 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0280/0289

AUTHOR: Romanenko, P. N.; Semenov, Yu. P.

ORG: Moscow Forestry-Engineering Institute (Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Friction and heat transfer in the turbulent boundary layer on a permeable surface during the injection of liquids and gases

SOURCE: Teplo- i massoperenos. t. II: Teplo- i massoperenos pri vzaimodeystvii tel s potokami zhidkostey i gazov (Heat and mass transfer. v. 2: Heat and mass transfer in the interaction of bodies with liquid and gas flows). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 280-289

TOPIC TAGS: transpiration cooling, cooling, heat transfer, skin friction

ABSTRACT: A study was made of the effect of fluid injection through a porous plate on the skin friction and heat transfer in the boundary layer. The experiments were conducted with water, ethanol, glycerin, air, helium, argon, freon-12, and an air-freon-12 mixture, which were injected through a porous copper plate into a rectangular duct in which air at 500—625K was flowing at speeds of 15—80 m/sec. The gas and the wall temperatures and the boundary layer parameters

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ACC NR: AT6006914

were determined to obtain velocity and temperature profiles in various cross sections. Plots of St/St_0 (St is the Stanton number under actual conditions and St_0 , the Stanton number without injection) vs. a dimensionless injection parameter showed that the injection of liquids, e.g., of water, is as effective as the injection of gases, e.g., helium or hydrogen. Therefore, the wall temperatures can be efficiently reduced by injecting small amounts of liquids. The latter finding is in contrast to previous conclusions claiming that at low liquid injection rates the heat flux to the wall increases. Orig. art. has: 9 formulas and 2 figures. [PV]

20/
SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: 09Nov65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 007/ ATD PRESS:
4204

Card 2/2

L 28386-66 EPF(n)-2/EWT(m)/ETC(f)/EWG(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IIP(c)
ACC NR: AP6001792 SOURCE CODE: UR/0089/65/019/006/00
AUTHOR: Kaminker, D. M.; Konoplev, K. A.; Semenov, Yu. P.; Trenin, V. D.

ORG: Physicotachnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe of AN SSSR (Fiziko-
tekhnicheskij Institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Reduction of radioactive discharges into the atmosphere and
investigation of water deaeration conditions in the primary loop of
VVR-M reactor 19

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 19, no. 6, 1965, 517-521

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor component, research reactor, nuclear reactor technology,
nuclear reactor, isotope/VVR-M nuclear reactor, nuclear reactor reactor technology,
ABSTRACT: The design and the two-year operation of the closed deaera-
tion loop of the VVR-M reactor are discussed. The reactor was installed
at the Physicotachnical Institute im. A. F. Ioffe. The reactor was installed
from experimental holes and hot channels. The experience with
this reactor disclosed that radioactive discharges were unimportant in compari-
son with the radiolytic gas discharges. The radioactive discharges from the atmosphere with
mention of the air by neutrons. The radioactive gas discharges were removed by bombard-
ment of the air by neutrons. The radioactive gas discharge was reduced
by using a closed deaeration system for removing and burning detonation
gas. The gas from the deaeration system was preheated in a 10-kw heater where a slow burning process
delivered to a 7-liter platinum catalyzer. UDC: 621.039.586:539.16.04

L 28386-66

ACC NR: AP6001792

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of gas took place. The hydrogen-free air was then cooled to 25 C in a condenser and returned back to the deaerator. The system was illustrated by a diagram. The discharged oxygen-hydrogen gas was not of an explosive nature. Removal of hydrogen dissolved in the water of the primary loop was considered. It was shown that the amount of detonation gas or hydrogen from the loop interconnections and from the reactor water surface was relatively small. An additional amount resulted from the effect of radiolysis and recombination processes. The effect of water temperatures upon the hydrogen contents in the air was investigated and graphically illustrated showing the hydrogen decrease with the increase in temperature. The amount of hydrogen increased with the reactor power capacity only up to a certain limit. This is explained by the effect of gas recombination. All these physical and chemical factors were discussed and a conclusion was drawn that not all hydrogen was removed from the water of the primary loop. It is stated, however, that the use of a closed deaeration loop and the burning of detonation gas reduced the discharge of radioactive gases into the atmosphere more than ten times. The closed loop was designed and constructed by E. N. Babulevich, V. V. Goncharov and Yu. G. Nikolayev. Gratitude is expressed to these members of Physicotechnical Institute as well as to E. A. Volkhonskiy, B. S. Razov, V. A. Solov'yev and I. K. Yursha for their advices given on this subject. Orig. art. has: 8 figures.

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: 16Feb65 / ORIG REF: 003 / OTH REF: 002
Card 2/2 NC

L 33028-66 EWT(1)/EWP(m)/EWT(m)/EWP(j) RM/WW
ACC NR: AP6014400

SOURCE CODE: UR/0096/66/000/001/0080/0083

AUTHOR: Romanenko, P. N. (Doctor of technical sciences, Professor);
Semenov, Yu. P. (Engineer)

ORG: Moscow Wood Technology Institute (Moskovskiy lesotekhnicheskiy
institut)

ITLE: Effect of transverse mass flow on heat transfer in turbulent
flow past a flat porous surface

SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no. 1, 1966, 80-83

TOPIC TAGS: convective heat transfer, turbulent flow

ABSTRACT: The article gives the results of an experimental investigation of heat transfer in turbulent flow past a porous plate, with feeding of air, helium, argon, and Freon-12 into the boundary layer. The experimental apparatus consisted of a thermally insulated channel of rectangular cross section, in the lower wall of which was inserted a copper plate with a porosity of 35%. The dimensions of the plate were 280 x 130 x 10 mm. The length of the working section was 100 mm and the dimensions of the rectangular section were 155 x 80 mm. During the experiment, the following quantities were measured: the

UDC: 536.24

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L 33028-66

ACC NR: AP6014400

frictional parameters of the air flow in front of the experimental section, the distribution of the static pressure along the length of the section, the temperature of the plate at nine points on the upper surface and nine points on the lower surface, the dynamic pressure and the flow temperature at five cross sections, and the temperature and flow rate of the cooling medium at the inlet to the working section. The heat transfer coefficient was determined from the integral energy relation and from the heat balance equation. The results are shown in a series of curves. Agreement of the experimental and calculated values is not bad, although there is a certain deviation of the experimental data toward the side of an increase in heat transfer. Although the molecular weight of argon is greater than that of air, its injection lowers the heat transfer coefficient somewhat more significantly than injection of air. Orig. art. has: 7 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 009

Card 2/2 So

SEMENOV, Yu.S.

Statistical data on the incidence of angina among workers in the
Krasnoye-on-Volga Combine. Sov.med. 24 no.12:122-126 D '60.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz Kineshemskoy gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.3 (glavnnyy vrach Z.D.
Kul'pova) i kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.G.
Borshchev) Ivanovskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(KRASNOYE-ON-VOLGA-TONSILS-DISEASES)

KONCHALOVSKAYA, Natal'ya Petrovna; SEMENOV, Yulian Semenovich;
PODKOPAYEVA, Ye.M., otv.red.; MOLOKANOVA, N.A., tekhn.red.

[China, how do you do!] Chzhingo, nin' khao! Moskva, Gos.izd-vo
detskoi lit-ry M-va prosv.RSFSR, 1959. 106 p.

(MIRA 13:12)

(China--Description and travel)

SEMENOV, Yu. S.

SOV/2931

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

25(1) Konferentsiya po voprosam rucheta, konstruktsionnykh i isledovaniyakh zubochnykh peredach i peredach sibkoy stroyazhnykh. Odessa, 1957
 Raschet, konstruiruvaniye i isledovaniye peredach; trudy konferentsii... vyp. 3 (Design, Construction, and Analysis of Gears and Problems in Transmissions). Transactions of a Conference on Problems in Gear Design, Construction, and Analysis of Gears and Flexible Transmissions, No. 3. Odessa, 1959. 124 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agencies: Odesskiy politekhnicheskiy institut, and Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchino-shtirosmotritel'noye pribylenost'. Odesskoye oblastnoye pribylenost'.
 pribylenost'.

Ed. 1. P. Nikorov, Engineer; Editorial Board: L. S. Borovich, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S. Bulyayev, Engineer; K. I. Zablonitsky, D. Gonkin, Candidate of Technical Sciences; S. Zek, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. G. Kist'yun, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. N. Kudryavtsev, Doctor of Technical Sciences; V. P. Mal'tsev, Candidate of Technical Sciences; V. P. Selyanchik, Candidate of Technical Sciences; Tech. Ed. 1. L. B. Erlikh, Candidate of Technical Sciences;
 A. R. Komissarev.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for design engineers in the machine-building and automotive industries, particularly gear designers.

COVERAGE: The technical papers contained in this book were originally presented at a conference on gear design held in Odessa in 1957. number of papers deal with the causes of failure in modern gear drives under such severe service conditions as seizing and jamming. To determine these causes a study was made of the wear resistance of contact surfaces and the rigidity of gear teeth under load. A number of gear and systems of engagement including the Novikov-type gears, which have changed to have many superior characteristics, and the double-enveloping type of worm gear drive are compared. A study is made of the rigidity of gear drives, particularly the rigidity of splined gear-to-shaft joints. A number of gear testing methods and devices are also listed. No personalities Grishel', I. N. Load-bearing Capacity of a Gear System by K. I. Novikov.

Principles. I. N. Experimental Determination of the Rigidity of 49 30-degree Spur Gear Teeth
 Grekov, G. M., and V. P. Mal'zov. Method of Gear Testing on 57 a Roller Machine
 Semenov, Yu. S. Study of Gear Wear or Reduction Mechanisms in 65 Electric Cook Trivills
 Surovtsev, V. P., and K. I. Zablonitsky. Contact Wear Resistance of Heavily Loaded Gears With Stepped Load Increase 73 Kuratash, A. P. Study of the Rigidity of Certain Elements of 85 Automobile Transmissions
 Zelenchenko, V. G. Design of Teeth for the M. L. Novikov Gear Train and Some Special Features of Composite Gear Drives 91 Tersina, B. S. Relationship Between Load Distribution in a Splined Joint of a Gear and Shaft and the Rigidity of Components in the 97 Joint
 Omljuk, O. P. Maximum Value of the Coefficient of Overlap In 103 Spur Gear Trains With External Engagement With Straight Involute Teeth and Angular Correction
 Zablonitsky, K. I. Gear-testing Installation 111 -2-

YERSHOV, N.N.; SEMENOV, Yu.V.; CHERNYY, A.I.; VOSKOBOYNIK, D.I., redaktor.

[Russian-English dictionary of nuclear physics and engineering] Russko-
angliiskii slovar' po iadernoi fizike i tekhnike. Pod red. D.I. Vosko-
boynika. Moskva, Akademija nauk SSSR, Institut nauchnoi informatsii,
1955. 349 p.

(MLRA 8:10)

(Nuclear physics--Dictionaries)
(Nuclear engineering--Dictionaries)

VLEDUTS, G.E.; KAFAROV, V.V., red.; LISICHKIN, S.M., red.;
MIKHAYLOV, A.I., red.; SEMENOV, Yu.V., red.;

[Scientific information problems in the field of chemistry]
Nekotorye voprosy nauchnoi informatsii v oblasti khimii.
Moskva, Izd-vo AN SSSR. No.1. [Ways of improving the sys-
tematization of chemical indexes] O putiakh usovershenstvo-
vaniia sistematiki khimicheskikh ukazatelei. 1958. 77 p.
(Chemistry--Abstracting and indexing) (MIRA 16:10)

ACCESSION NR: AT4025437

3/000/62/000/000/0091/0119

AUTHORS: Tur'yev, I. A.; Galich, Ye. V.; Semenov, Yu. V.; Reznikov, I. P.; Kozlovskiy, B. V.; Oliv, A. G.; Petrov, I. Ya.

TITLE: Laboratory computer for combined operation with simulating unit

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektronsvyazi. Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya. 16th, Leningrad., 1961. Kibernetika i elektronno-vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Cybernetics and electronic computer technology); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962, 91-119

TOPIC TAGS: computer, optimal control, analog digital computer, computer component, computer technique, computer testing, computer control

ABSTRACT: The laboratory computer is intended for the design and

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investigation of complicated dynamic systems subject to random influences and can also be used as an ordinary high-speed universal computer for the solution of engineering problems. It is designed to be part of an experimental combined simulating installation containing both analog and digital parts. However, the usual analog computer and digital computer shortcomings can be eliminated by using this combined computer by making the analog part operate in real time and the digital computer part to improve the precision of the results. The combined computer can also be used for optimization of dynamic systems. Various other uses of such a combined computer are also proposed. The article headings are: Main operational-technical specifications of the laboratory computer. Overall description of laboratory computer. Distribution of the number-position grid of the computer. List of commands. Block diagram of laboratory computer. Arithmetic unit. Memory unit. Input unit. Printing unit. Central control unit. Random number generator. Control panel. General principles underlying the construction of the

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electric circuit. Time cycle of computer operation. Features of arithmetic unit. Features of control unit. Features of magnetic operative memory. Input and printing units. Random number generator. Power supply. Preventive supervision of computer operation. Experience in the operation of the laboratory computer as a universal computer. Orig. art. has: 12 figures, 4 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Sep62 DATE ACQ: 07Apr64 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: DP NR REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ACCESSION NR: AT4025438

S/0000/62/000/000/0120/0129

AUTHORS: Tur'yev, I. A.; Kozlovskiy, B. V.; Semenov, Yu. V.; Reznikov, I. P.; Oliv, A. G.; Petrov, I. Ya.

TITLE: Vacuum tube high speed multichannel digital analog converter

SOURCE: Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo radiotekhniki i elektronsvyazi. Nauchno-tehnicheskaya konferentsiya. 16th, Leningrad, 1961. Kibernetika i elektronno-vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Cybernetics and electronic computer technology); materialy* konferentsii. Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1962, 120-129

TOPIC TAGS: digital to analog converter, coding, code converter, computer technique, computer converter, digital system

ABSTRACT: The described digital to analog converter is part of a combined digital-analog computing system and is used to interconnect the laboratory computer with the simulating unit. In addition to

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being used for research on automatic control systems containing discrete elements or digital special-purpose machines, it makes it also possible to generate during the course of simulation functions of several variables and to insert the quantities into the simulating unit with high accuracy when called for by the technical specifications. The required conversion accuracy is 0.2--0.5% and is one order of magnitude higher than the accuracy of the simulating unit. The speed of conversion is 50 microseconds per conversion (20,000 conversions per second). There are four channels. Provision is made for the use of 1, 2, or 3 channels with suitable reduction of the total conversion time, and also for a future increase in the number of channels. The digital-analog converter consists of a commutator for the input and output gates, a comparison block, a code-voltage converter, and a conversion control block, all of which are described in some detail, along with the over-all operation of the unit. A total of 115 tubes is used and the consumption is 1 kva. Orig. art. has: 8 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/4

ACCESSION NR: AT4025438

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 01Sep62

DATE ACQ: 07Apr64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: DP

NR REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 3/4

SEMENOV, Yu.V.

Effect of BK-8 protein blood substitu' on the dynamics of the leucocyte quantity in acute radiation sickness in rabbits. Trudy Kiev. nauch.-issl. inst. perel. krovi i neotlozh. khir. 3:137-142 '61.
(MIRA 17:10)
1. Kiyevskiy institut perelivaniya krovi.

L 58382-65 EWG(j)/EWG(r)/EWT(l)/ES(v)-3/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)
ACCESSION NR: AF5014838

DD UR/0230/65/011/003/0319/0323

28

27

3

AUTHOR: Semenov, Yu. V.

TITLE: Comparative analysis of relative and absolute erythrocyte indices during acute hypoxia

SOURCE: Fiziologichnyy zhurnal, v. 11, no. 3, 1965, 319-323

TOPIC TAGS: hypoxia, biological effect, erythrocyte, dog, hemoglobin, erythropoiesis, erythrocytosis

ABSTRACT: Absolute erythrocyte indices can be used to judge the actual change in the respiratory surface of the blood (erythrocytes per 1 mm³ of blood) during acute hypoxia. Regulation of the functional activity of the erythron at the systemic, cellular, and molecular levels is responsible for changes in the oxygen capacity of the blood during hypoxia. At the systemic level, redistribution of erythrocytes, erythropoiesis, and erythrolysis changes the magnitude of the respiratory surface of the blood. Seventeen experiments were conducted on 10 adult dogs. It was found that acute hypoxia caused a gradually decreasing percentage of oxygen in the supply of gas mixtures for respiration. In only 60% of the experiments did the increase in erythrocyte concentration correspond to the real increase in the respiratory sur-

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face of the blood because of the general decrease (in 13 out of 17 experiments) in the volume of circulating plasma and subsequent relative erythrocytosis. Changes in the absolute number of erythrocytes and the amount of hemoglobin in the blood were nonproportional. It was concluded that during redistribution reactions, the relationship between the number of erythrocytes and the amount of hemoglobin varies, probably because of the smaller than average dimensions of the erythrocytes entering the bloodstream. Therefore, the number of erythrocytes may seem to be unaccountably greater than the increase in hemoglobin. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [JS]

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya vikovoyi fiziologicheskoyi Instytutu fiziologicheskogo im. A. A. Bohomol'tsya Akademii nauk URSR, Kiev (Laboratory of Developmental Physiology, Institute of Physiology, Academy of Sciences URSR)

SUBMITTED: 05Mar65

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 002

ATD PRESS: 4046

X R
Card 2/2

SEMENOV, Z. A.

"Cytological Changes in the Case of Jaundice of the Mulberry Silkworm." Sub 5 Mar 51, Moscow State Pedagogical Inst imeni V. I. Lenin.

Dissertations presented for science and engineering degrees in Moscow during 1951.

SO: Sum. No. 480, 9 May 55

SELENOV, Zakhariy Semenovich; MOROZOV, Valeriy Aleksandrovich;
DIMENT'YEV, V., red.

[Wages for construction workers] Oplata truda rabochikh
v stroitel'stve. Moskva, Mosk. rabochii, 1964. 86 p.
(MIRA 18:1)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, A. P.

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, A.P.; NIKOL'SKAYA, M.N.

Cuckoo flies (Hymenoptera, Chrysidae) of Tajikistan. Trudy
Zool. inst. 15:89-137 '54. (MIEA 7:?)
(Tajikistan--Cuckoo flies) (Cuckoo flies--Tajikistan)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, A.P.

System of the tribe Hedychrini Mosc. (Hymenoptera, Chrysidae)
and description of new species. Trudy Zool. inst. 15:138-145 '54.
(Cuckoo flies) (MLRA 7:7)

SEMENOV-TYAR-SHANSKIY, M. D.

Semenov-Tyar-Shanskiy, M. D. "On the problem of landscape Zoning in the North of the Eastern European lowlands," Uchen. zap'ski (Leningr. gos. ped. in-t im. Pokrovskogo), Vol. VI, 1949, p. 11-22

SG: U-3850, 16 June 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 5, 1949).

SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O. I.

IA 2744

USSR/Meteorological Research
Medicine - Growth

Jul/Aug 1947

"A Study of the Phenological Processes in Murmansk Oblast," O. I. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, 11 pp

"Iz Vsesoyuz Geog Obshchestva" Vol LXXXIX, No 4

The author discusses the relationship of climate to the various growing and biological processes of plants and animals in Murmansk Oblast and presents in tabular form the progress of certain biological and climatological factors and their relationship in the Lapland game preserves. This data was taken over a period of ten years.

LC

29T60

NASIMOVICH, A.; NOVIKOV, G.; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.

Norwegian lemming; its ecology and role in the natural complex of
the Lapland Preserve. Mat. k pozn. fauny i flory SSSR. Otd. zool.
no.17:203-262 '48. (MIREA 11:3)

(Lapland Preserve--Lemmings)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4

CHENOV-YUL-SHANOV, G. I.

"Remains of Ungulates in a Gorge in Northern Osseti, "Priroda, No. 9, 1948.

VIRESHVAGIN, M. K.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4"

SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY O. I.

PA 44/49T24

USSR/Biology

Mammals

Clethrionomys

Mar 49

"Factors Causing Fluctuations in Clethrionomys (Reddish Field Mice) Populations," O. I. Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, A. A. Nashinovich, 3 pp

"Priroda" No 3

In certain years the population of European reddish mice (Clethrionomys glareolus Schreb.) was sharply predominant (1936, 1937, 1940, 1941), while in other years (1938, 1946) the reddish-gray mice (Clethrionomys rufocanus Sund.) were most numerous. European mice were predominant

44/49T24

USSR/Biology (Contd)

Mar 49

in years when total mouse population was greatest, while reddish-gray mice were most numerous when total mouse population dropped. On the basis of data obtained, a 4-year cycle of fluctuation is indicated.

44/49T24

SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.I.

Effect of light on the light of the snipe. Zool. zhur. 32 no.5:1027-1028
S-0 '53. (MIRA 6:10)

1. Zoologicheskiy institut Akademii nauk SSSR.

(Snipes)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.I.

Spawning of the lamprey *Lampetra japonica kessleri* Anikin.
Zool. zhur. 35 no.6:937-938 Je '56. (MLRA 9:10)

1. Pechoro-Ilycheskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Lampreys)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.I., kandidat biologicheskikh nauk.

End of winter on the Pechera. Priroda 45 no.3:128 Mr '56.
(MLRA 9:7)

1.Pechere-Ilychskiy zapovednik.
(Pechera Valley--Spring)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.; KNORRE, Ye.

Concerning A.I. Likhachev's article "Adaptive morphofunctional features of the locomotor organs of elks" [with summary in English], Zool. zhur. 36 no.6:946 Je '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Elk) (Animal locomotion)

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.I.

Conditions for the eclosion of the dragonfly *Ophiogomphus cecilia* Fourcr. (Odonata, Gomphidae) [with summary in English]. Ent. oboz. 37 no.4:896-899 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Pechoro-Ilychskiy zapovednik.
(Insects---Development) (Pechoro-Ilych Preserve--Dragonflies)

NASIMOVICH, A.A.; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, O.I.

Recent data on river beavers of the Kola Peninsula. Ecol.zhur.
38 no.9:1406-1412 S '59. (MIRA 13:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut nauchnoy i tekhnicheskoy informatsii
Gostekhniki SSR i Akademii nauk SSSR (Moskva).
(Kola Peninsula--Beavers)

SEMELEV-TYAI-SHANSKIY, O.I.

Studying the nesting behavior of birds by the use of an automatic recording device. Trudy Probl. i tem. sov. no.9:279-286 '60. (MIR 13:9)

1. Laplandskiy gosudars tvennyy zapovednik.
(Birds--Behavior) (Scientific apparatus and instruments)

SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, G.I.

Data on the biology and hunting of game birds inhabiting pine
forests in the north of the European part of the U.S.S.R.
Ornitologija no.2:104-108 '59. (MIRA 14:7)
(Russia, Northern--Grouse)

SEMENOV-TYAN SHANSKIY, O. I.

Dissertation defended at the Zoological Institute for the academic
degree of Doctor of Biological Sciences:

"Ecology of Ptarmigans."

Vestnik Akad Nauk No. 4, 1963, pp. 119-145

SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V.V., FADEYEV, Yu.I., TKACHUK, G.N.

"The Determination of the Hydrodynamic Characteristics of the Lateral Pitching of Marine Transport Vessels on the Basis of Results Obtained in a Series of Tests."

report presented at the 11th Annual Scientific Technical Conference on Ship Theory, organized by the Central Administration of the Scientific-Technical Society of the Shipbuilding Industry, 13-15 December 1960.

SEMENOV TYAN'SHANSKIY

V. V.

LUKASHEVICH, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

GORYANSKIY, Yu.V., redaktor; ALFER'YEV, M.Ya., retsenzent; SEMENOV-
TYAN'SHANSKIY, V.V., retsenzent.

[Problems in ship theory] Zadachnik po teorii korablia. Leningrad,
Gos. izd-vo vodnogo transporta, 1954. 259 p. (MLRA 7:11)
(Naval architecture--Problems, exercises, etc.)

Справочник по теории корабля

PALLADINA, Ol'ga Mikhaylovna; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V.V., d-r tekhn.
nauk., prof.; red.; KAPLANSKIY, Ye.F., red.; TSAL, R.K., tekhn.red.

[Ship theory; a bibliography of literature in Russian from
1774 to 1954] Teoriia korablia; ukazatel' literatury na russkom
iazyke za 1774-1954 gg. Sost. O.M.Palladina. Pod red. V.V.
Semenova-Tian-Shanskogo. Leningrad, Gos.soiuznoe izd-vo sudostroit.
promyshl., 1957. 370 p. (MIRA 11:1)

1. Nauchno-tehnicheskoye obshchestvo sudostroitel'noy promyshlennosti.
(Bibliography--Ships)

SOV/124-58-11-12679

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 11, p 106 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Semenov-Tyan-Shanskiy, V. V.

TITLE: A Static-stability Diagram for a Ship With Variable Trim (Diagramma staticheskoy ostoychivosti korablya s uchetom menyayushchegosya differenta)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-va sudostroit. prom-sti, 1957, Vol 7,
Nr 2, pp 161-170

ABSTRACT: Owing to the asymmetry between the shapes of the bow and stern extremities relative to the plane of the amidships section, there arises a restoring moment in the longitudinal plane normal to the plane of the effective waterline when the ship is inclined by an angle θ . This restoring effect is caused by the trim, measured by the angle ψ , of the ship. Even with large angles of θ the magnitude of ψ is relatively small, so that in stability calculations for large heeling angles ψ is assumed to be constant and the action of the longitudinal moment is disregarded. In order to introduce a refinement into the computation of the static-stability diagram of a ship, the author proposes formulas that permit calculating the variation in trim angle ψ and in the

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A Static-stability Diagram for a Ship With Variable Trim

SOV/124-58-11-12679

lateral restoring moment for large heeling angles θ and in the absence of any external moment that might hinder any changes in the angle ψ . The following details are employed in the derivation of the formulas: The construction of the Chebyshev hull, determination of the bow and stern ordinates of the waterline by the Krylov-Dargny method, and the mathematical devices employed in the study of small inclinations of ships. The author provides methods and tabular forms for the computation of the static moments of the volumes, the moments of inertia of the waterline area projections, the restoring moment, the corrected moments of static stability, and the trim angles. It is shown that the degree of accuracy of the proposed methods at large heeling angles remains to be elucidated through an accumulation of design data.

V. B. Dragomiretskiy

Card 2/2

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, Vladimir Veniaminovich. Prinimal uchastiye
GLOTOV, V.K., kand.tekhn.nauk; FIRSOV, G.A., nauchnyy red.;
OSVENSKAYA, A.A., red.; FRUMKIN, P.S., tekhn.red.

[Statics and dynamics of ships; buoyancy, stability, and
launching theories] Statika i dinamika korablia; teoriia
plavuchestvi, ostoichivosti i spuska. Izd.2., perer. i dop.
Leningrad, Gos.sciuznnoe izd-vo sudostroit.promyshl., 1960.
576 p. (MIRE 14:2)

1. Kafedra teorii korablya Leningradskogo korablestroitel'nogo
instituta (for Glotov).
(Naval architecture)
(Ships--Launching)

SEMELEV-TYANSHANSKIY, V.V., doktor tekhn.nauk; DORIN, V.S., kand.tekhn.nauk

Problems of ship reserve buoyancy and stability examined at the
Conference on the Revision of the International Convention of 1948
on the Protection of Human Life at Sea. Sudostroenie 28 no.5:1-4
My '62. (Lifesaving—Congresses) (Stability of ships) (MIRA 15:7)

SEMELEV-TYANSHANSKIY, V. V.

"On resonance in linear and nonlinear ship vibrations"

report to be submitted for the East German Chamber of Technology
shipbuilding Engineering Fall Meeting, ROSTOCK, East Germany , 22-23 Oct. 63

BLAGOVESHCHENKIY, S., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; VOZNESENSKIY, A., kand.tekhn.
nauk; VOYTKUNSKIY, Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GERASIMOV, A.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; GRECHIN, M., kand.tekhn.nauk; DORIN, V.,
kand.tekhn.nauk; DOROGOSTAYSKIY, D., doktor tekhn.nauk; KOSOUROV, K.,
doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; KRIVTSOV, Yu., kand.tekhn.nauk; MURU, N.,
kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V., doktor tekhn.
nauk, prof.; SOLOV'YEV, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; TOPORKOV, I.,
inzh.; FIRSOV, G., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; FISHER, A., inzh.;
KHRUSTIN, V., kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; EYDEL'MAN, D., inzh.

Concerning P.Khokhlov's article "Determining the center of gravity
of a vessel during an inclining experiment with trim difference."
Mor. flot 23 no.5:33-34 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Stability of ships)

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4

SEMELEV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V. V. (Leningrad

"Die Anwendung der energetischen Methode zur Losung einer nichtlinearen
Schwingungsgleichung von Duffing."

report submitted for 3rd Conf on Nonlinear Oscillations, E. Berlin, 25-30 May 64.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/14/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001547820019-4"

VOYEVODIN, Nikolay Fedorovich; SEMENOV-TYAN-SHANSKIY, V.V., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; SUKACHEVA, Ye.V., kand. tekhn.
nauk, nauchn. red.; LISOK, E.I., red.

[Effect of cargo loading on the stability of ships] Vliyanie
priema gruza na ostoichivost' sudna. Leningrad, "Sudostroenie,"
1964. 165 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SEMENOV-ZHUKOV, T. T.

Jul 48

USSR/Engineering
Lumbering
Loading Equipment

"Performance of the Karavayev and Kheyfets
Timber-Loader," T. T. Semenov-Zhukov, Engr, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ pp

"Mekh Trud i Tyazh Rabot" No 7

Simple loading device operates on a power take-off from ZIS-5 and ZIS-21 trucks modified for lumber industries. Gives basic characteristics and performance figures. Photograph shows equipment in action. In recent performance tests, the equipment loaded an average 930 cu m of lumber every 10 minutes.

33/49T48

SEMENOVA, A. (UA9DA - Sverdlovsk); BASSINA, M. (UB5KBA - L'vov);
BESSONOVA, V. (UA4KSA - Yoshkarola); KOROTKOVA, G. (UAKAI - Leningrad);
NAYDENOVA, M. (UB5TU - Dnepropetrovsk); LYNDINA, I. (UA4KHA -
Kuybyshev); OSIDZE, L. (UF6YL - Tbilisi); ZAYNULINA, S. (UI8KAA -
Tashkent); SHCHEKOLDINA, A. (UB5GS - L'vov)

YL replies to our inquiries. Radio no. 3:14-15 Mr '62.
(MIRA 15:3)
(Radio operators)

KONONOV, N.A.; SEMENOVA, A.A.; GRUND, F.F.

Regeneration of spent acids and neutralization of acid in a
naphthalene plant. Koks i khim. no.9:51 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Kemerovskiy koksokhimicheskiy zavod.
(Naphthalene) (Acids, Inorganic)

TISHCHENKO, D.V.; KISLITSYN, A.N.; ZAGARMISTR, O.S.; Prinimali uchastiye:
VAPYSHEVA, K.M., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; MITRYAKOVA, L.Kh.;
SEMEKOVA, A.A., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Using phenylic acids of wood tar pitch as raw material for
obtaining viscosity reducers. Sbor.trud.TSNILKHI no.14:46-52 '61.
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Starshiy tekhnik laboratorii drevesnykh smol TSentral'nogo
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektnogo instituta lesokhimicheskoy
promyshlennosti (for Mitryakova). 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut burovoy tekhniki (for Semenova).
(Wood tar) (Phenols)
(Chemical tests and reagents)

YERMOL'YEVA, Z.V.; KRASNOVA, I.N.; GLADKOVA, N.V.; SEMEKOVA, A.D.

Study of the effectiveness of polymyxin M in dysentery in
an experiment and in the clinic. Antibiotiki 6 no.11:964-968
N '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii (zav. - chlen-korrespondent AMN SSSR
prof. Z.V. Yermol'yeva) TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey, detskaya bol'nitsa No.4 (glavnnyy vrach Z.I. Slet'o)
Leningradskogo rayona Moskvy.
(DYSENTERY) (POLYMYXIN)

SEMENOVA, A.D.; KHOMECHENKO, G.P.; PLETYUSHKINA, A.I.; VOVCHENKO, G.D.

Reduction and electroreduction of organic substances on a platinized platinum. Part 1: Behavior of allylbenzene, propenylbenzene, and α -methylstyrene on a surface of platinum electrode. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: khim. 17 no. 1: 49-54 Ja-F '62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet, kafedra obshchey khimii.
(Benzene) (Styrene) (Electrodes, Platinum)

SEMENOVA, A. D.; KHOMCHENKO, G. P.; VOVCHENKO, G. D.

Reduction and electroreduction of organic substances on
platinized platinum. Part 2: Effect of the composition of
electrolyte on the catalytic reduction of allylbenzene. Vest.
Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 16 [i.e.17], no.6:51-54 N-D '62.
(MIRA 16:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

(Benzene) (Reduction, Electrolytic)

LEVINA, M.Ye.; SEMENOVA, A.D.

Heats of solution of various modifications of sodium fluoberyllate
(Na_2BeF_4). Vest.Mosk.un. Ser.2:Khim. 18 no.6:55-58 N-D '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta.

SEMENOVА, A.P.; FEDOTOVА, T.G.; KHOMCHENKO, G.P.

Effect of poisons on hydrogen adsorption by iridium in the
presence of electrolytes. Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 2: Khim. 20
no.6:47-49 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Kafedra obshchey khimii Moskovskogo universiteta. Submitted
April 5, 1965.

6(7)

SOV/111-59-9-16/31

AUTHOR: Semenova, A.F., Chief of the Control Service

TITLE: Incorrect Original Transmission of Telegrams Causes Defects in the Operation of the Telegraph Office

PERIODICAL: Vestnik svyazi, 1959, Nr 9, pp 22-23 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This article deals with the problem of incorrect original transmission of telegrams, and measures taken at the Leningradskiy telegraf (Leningrad Telegraph Office) to decrease the number of such mistakes. The author discusses the problem of incorrect original transmission of telegrams at points of origin, particularly with regard to use of the proper procedures for indicating beginning and end of the telegram, illustrating the consequences of improper procedure with several examples, (Table 1). He states that each provincial telegraph office should bear the responsibility for the quality of telegram transmission in municipal communications sections and provincial

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SOV/111-59-9-16/31

Incorrect Original Transmission of Telegrams Causes Defects in
the Operation of the Telegraph Office

districts, and outlines measures taken at the Leningrad Telegraph Office for elimination of errors in telegram transmission, and the results of these measures. There is 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy telegraf (Leningrad Telegraph Office)

Card 2/2

PANOV, A.G.; ZINCHENKO, A.P.; SEMENOVA, A.F.

Clinical aspects and pathomorphology of subacute progressive
leukoencephalitis. Zh. nevropat. psichiat. Korsakov 63 no.3:
321-329 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Kafedra nervnykh bolezney Voyenno-meditsinskoy ordena
Lenina akademii imeni S.M.Kirova, Leningrad.

ACC.NR: AP6025609

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/013/0050/0050

3

INVENTORS: Volkov, S. N.; Makar'in, V. P.; Palevich, K. K.; Rubaylo, G. M.;
Gerasimova, L. S.; Ryazantseva, V. M.; Andreyova, I. I.; Semenova, A. O.

ORG: none

TITLE: A machine for contact spot welding. Class 21, No. 183300

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 13, 1966, 50

TOPIC TAGS: welding, spot welding, welding technology, welding equipment

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a machine for contact spot welding. The machine contains a frame and welding transformers, each of which is electrically connected to a group of welding guns (see Fig. 1). To increase the productivity, the welding transformers together with the corresponding group of welding guns are mounted on the vertical planes of plates which move under the action of a driving mechanism located on the frame. The movement takes place along the horizontal guides also located on the frame. Rods attached to one of the plates serve as auxiliary guides for another plate. These rods are intended for fixing the plates

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UDC: 621.791.763.1.037

ACC NR: AP6025609

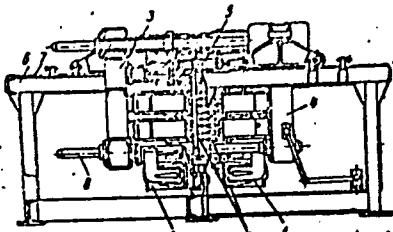


Fig. 1. 1 - welding transformers; 2 - welding guns; 3 and 4 - vertical plates; 5 - driving mechanism for plates; 6 - frame; 7 - guides; 8 - rods

in their original position prior to welding. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: 16Jun65

Card 2/2

DOBATKIN,V.I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; KRUPENINA,K.N.; SEMENOVA,A.I.

Properties of pressed D16 aluminum alloy shapes depending on heat treatment conditions. Trudy MATI no.23:86-101 '54. (MLRA 8:11)
(Aluminum alloys) (Metals--Heat treatment)

Semenova, A. I.

Distr. 4000

18

Roasting nickel and copper-nickel sulfide mats. O. V. Durov, A. E. Burochkin, S. B. Lyubimov, B. D. Murashov, A. I. Semenova, N. A. Stepanov, L. I. Chermak, and T. S. Slobodchikov. U.S.S.R. 107,535, Sept. 25, 1987. The sulfide product of desmerization is separated into a metalized (large grain) fraction and a sulfidic (small-grain) fraction. Each of these is roasted separately in a bubbling layer. In the 1st stages, the roasting is done with preheated air. In the last stage an air-O mixt. is used. To prevent dusting, it is preferable to agglomerate the fine-grained sulfidic fraction prior to roasting.

M. Hoseh //

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PY

KUROCHKINA, Z.V.; SEMENOVA, A.I.; DOBROVOL'SKAYA, Ye.A.; USTINOV, Ye.Ye.

Food poisoning caused by a *Salmonella typhimurium* (Breslau) group.
Zhur. mikrobiol. epid. i immun. 29 no.11:71-73 N '58. (MIRA 12:1)
(*SALMONELLA INFECTIONS, in inf. & child.*
typhimurium food pois. (Rus))

SHRAMENKO, Aleksandra Ivanovna, kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; SEMENOVA, A.I.,
redaktor; LOKHMATYY, Ye.G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Protection against radium radiation and substitutes for it in
institutions using radiotherapy] Zashchita ot izlucheniia radiia
i ego zamenitelei v radioterapevticheskikh uchrezhdeniakh. Kiev,
Gos. med. izd-vo USSR, 1956. 30 p.
(RADIOACTIVITY--SAFETY MEASURES)

(MIRA 9:12)

SEMENOVA, A. K.

Thermal Fatigue of Single Crystals of Aluminum. V. I. Arkharov and A. K. Semenova (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.R.*, 1952, 83, (6), 601-603). [In Russian]. Thermal fatigue can be connected with the mosaic structure of crystals. A disorientation of neighbouring mosaic blocks implies that at their boundaries there are zones in which the disposition of atoms differs from that in the true lattice, and in which certain soluble impurities can be adsorbed. Hence there are variations in thermal expansion, similar to, but much smaller than, those connected with the intercryst. zones of polycryst. bodies. Al single crystals (20 mm. \times 3 mm. in dia.) were prepared by recrystn. of 99.5% Al wire, and were then given cyclic changes of temp., namely heated in a salt-bath ($KNO_3 - NaNO_2$ eutectic, at 300°, 400° or 500° C.) for 6 sec., removed and transferred (2 sec.) into water at 15° C., held there for 8 sec., then transferred back (4 sec.) to the salt-bath. These operations were carried out mech. The changes in structure were observed by taking Laue X-ray photographs at various stages. With $t_{max} = 500^\circ C.$, the first changes in the fine

structure of the Laue spots had taken place by 25 cycles, and then proceeded further. The spots broadened and split up into bands branching in various directions; this indicates that the single crystal undergoes complex local deformation. At lower values of t_{max} similar changes were observed, but at a greater number of cycles; thus at 300° C. the changes were noticeable after 2000 cycles, and at 8000 cycles the changes had not developed further than for 100-200 cycles at 500° C. Annealing a specimen for 2 hr. at 500° C. after a large number of cycles (2500 at $t_{max} = 500^\circ C.$ or 2000 at $t_{max} = 300^\circ C.$) caused no appreciable change in the fine structure of the spots. The change thus has the character of polygonization. The Laue spots of specimens given 50 cycles at $t_{max} = 500^\circ C.$ in 15 min. were much more branched and diffuse than those of specimens given the same treatment in 11 hr. Differences were also observed between specimens of Al of different purity given the same cyclo treatment, i.e. the specimens had different mosaic structures.—G. V. E. T.

Urals State Univ. Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk

USSR/Physics - Graph of cooling

FD-3044

Card 1/1 Pub. 153 - 13/23

Author : Levin, G. M ; Malkova, E. M.; Semenova, A. K.

Title : Investigation of the character of graphs of simple cooling of bodies

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 25, February 1955, 270-279

Abstract : The authors state that the problem concerning the character of the breaks in graphs of cooling has not yet been solved conclusively and their causes have not been completely analyzed. The so called simple cooling of a solid is involved in tests of materials for their heat conduction, in determinations of thermal inertia of measuring instruments, in the finding of heat emission coefficient and other investigations carried out by methods of regular heat regime (G. M. Kondrat'yev, Trudy VNIIM, No 4(59), 1947), leading to the construction of the corresponding semilogarithmic graph $\log\theta = f(t)$, where θ is the difference between the temperature u at a given point of the body and the temperature T of the surrounding medium, and t is the time; this equation becomes the straight line $\log\theta = mt + B$ after the passage of a certain time after the beginning of simple cooling, when a regularization of the process of the variation of the temperature field occurs. The authors discuss the value of the general angular coefficient m and the derivative $N = d(\log\theta)/dt$. They thank G. M. Kondrat'yev. Six references.

Submitted : June 5, 1953

USSR/Physics - Thermometry

FD-3151

Card 1/1 Pub. 153 - 7/26

Author : Levin, G. M.; Malkova, E. M.; Semenova, A. K.

Title : Investigating the methods for the construction of characteristic curves of thermal inertia

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz., 25, No 9 (November), 1955, 2286-2295

Abstract : The authors study a concrete problem of the thermal inertia of instruments for measuring temperature, in particular mercury-glass thermometers. They conclude that the method of stationary regime employed up till now for determinations of coefficient alpha can give considerable errors in the construction of characteristic curves of thermo-receptors (short cylinders), and that the method of alpha-calorimeter and method of calculation of cooling process of two-composite cylinder of finite length give coincident results which can be considered reliable. The authors consider the present data of their article preliminary to further work. They thank Professor Dr. G. M. Kondrat'yev. Six references: e.g. G. M. Kondrat'yev, Trudy VIMS, No 10 (26), 1936; Trudy VNIIM, No 5 (50), 1941 and No 4 (59), 1947.

Institution :

Submitted : February 8, 1954

Semenova, A. K.

AUTHORS: Semenova, A. K., and Gel'd, P. V. 126-2-32/35

TITLE: On the protective effect of chromium during corrosion
of Fe-Cr alloys by sulphur vapours. (O zashchitnom
deystvii khroma pri korrozii splavov Fe-Cr parami sery).

PERIODICAL: Fizika Metallov i Metallovedeniye, 1957, Vol.5, No.2,
pp. 378-379 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: According to earlier work of one of the authors (Ref.1),
there is reason to assume that a deep analogy exists
between the processes of oxide and sulphide corrosion
of iron and its alloys, which is attributed to the fact
that in both cases the oxidation products are non-
stoichiometric compounds with inadequate quantities of
metal. On the basis of this assumption it was postulated
(Ref.2) that, in the same way as during oxidation of
Fe-Cr alloys by oxygen (Ref.3), chromium increases the
stability of the alloy against sulphide corrosion
due to accumulation and formation in the internal layers
of the scale of inter-layers which are enriched in the
sulphide spinel FeCr_2S_4 . To verify this experimentally,
investigations were made of the kinetics of oxidation of
iron alloys with chromium (0 to 19.2% Cr) by means of
Card 1/2 sulphur vapours ($P_{\text{S}2} = 50 \text{ mm Hg. col}$) and also investigation

137-58-6-12851

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Semenova, A.K., Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: Effect of Chromium on Sulfide Corrosion of its Alloys With Iron
(Vliyanie khroma na sul'fidnuyu korroziyu yego splavov s
zhelezom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 72, pp 196-206

ABSTRACT: A study of oxidation of Fe-Cr alloys the Cr content of which varied from 0 to 19.2% by S vapors at a vapor pressure of 50 mm Hg at temperatures 500-800°C. It is shown that the rate of corrosion diminishes rapidly with a lowering of temperature and increase of Cr content in the alloy. Small additions of Cr (3-4%) lower the average rate of oxidation by one-third to one-half; an addition of 12-17% increases corrosion resistance 10-20 times. X-ray and chemical examinations and measurement of the electric properties of external and internal layers of sulfide scale have revealed experimentally the analogy of the protective action of Cr against oxidation of alloys with O₂, as well as with S. It is shown that in the process of oxidation of alloys by sulfur the Cr concentrates almost entirely in the

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137-58-6-12851

Effect of Chromium on Sulfide Corrosion of its Alloys With Iron

interior layer of the scale, forming a sulfide spinel FeCr_2S_4 which is structurally similar to FeCr_2O_4 . With a content of 12.08% Cr in the alloy the interior layer of the scale contains 86% of sulfide spinel which sharply retards the diffusion of the S and Fe atoms, thereby making the alloy more resistant to corrosion. Bibliography: 15 references.

P.S.

1. Chromium-iron alloys--Corrosion
2. Sulfide vapors--Corrosive effects
3. Corrosion--Temperature factors

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137-58-6-12852

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 6, p 238 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Semenova, A.K., Gel'd, P.V.

TITLE: Effect of Manganese on Sulfur Corrosion of its Alloys With Iron
(Vliyaniye margantsa na sul'fidnuyu korroziyu yego splavov s zhelezom)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Ural'skogo politekhn. in-ta, 1957, Nr 72, pp 207-213

ABSTRACT: The corrosion of Fe-Mn-alloys (with contents of Mn from 0.01 to 15.32%) in vapors of S at 500-800°C has been examined. It was revealed that an increase of Mn to 15% lowers the rate of corrosion of alloys in the 500-800° interval in an approximately linear proportion. The chemical and X-ray analysis of layers of scale showed that with low concentrations of Mn in the alloy, the Mn distributes itself almost uniformly through the entire thickness of the scale. With 6-9% of Mn in the original alloy an accumulation of Mn in the form of MnS takes place in the interior layer of the scale. In high-manganese (15%) alloys the quantities of FeS and MnS contained in the interior layer are commensurate; the comparatively small inhibiting effect on corrosion (one-third at 800° with 15% Mn) is explained by

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137-58-6-12852

Effect of Manganese on Sulfur Corrosion of its Alloys With Iron

the authors by stating that Mn gradually accumulating in the interior layer of the scale forms saturated phases of two types (Mn, Fe) S and (Fe, Mn) S, which are characterized by ready permeability relative to the diffusion of atoms of the metal and the metalloid.

1. Iron-manganese alloys--Corrosion 2. Sulfur vapors--Corrosive effects
3. Corrosion--Temperature factors P.S.

Card 2/2

AUTHORS:

Semenova, A. K., Gel'd, P. V.

76-32-5-22/47

TITLE:

The Effect of Chromium on the Sulfide Corrosion of Its Iron Alloys
(Vliyaniye khroma na sul'fidnuyu korroziyu yego splavov s zhelezom)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol. 32, Nr 5, pp. 1087-1094 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The influence of chromium on the oxidation kinetics of its iron alloys in sulfur vapors as well as the structural properties of the tinder formed on this occasion were investigated. From the experimental part can be seen that alloys with from 0 to 19.2% chromium were investigated which were melted in Shteynberg-Gramolin furnaces under the assistance by A. I. Pastukhov. The tests were carried out in a specially constructed vessel while the thermo e.m.f. was measured according to the method by G. D. Fedorov. The determinations of the velocity of corrosion took place at 500, 600, 700 and 800°C with different heating times. It was observed that the corrosion velocity decreases with the temperature drop and the increase of the chromium content, with also a decrease of the tinder layer having been observed. A stronger effect of chromium was noticed only to a content of 4-12%, so that, for in-

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The Effect of Chromium on the Sulfide Corrosion of Its Iron Alloys 76-32-5-22/47

stance, with additions of 12-17% chromium the corrosion resistance increases to the 10-20-fold. The x-ray structural and chemical investigations showed that the tinner consists of two different layers the thickness of which changes with the chromium content, with the chromium accumulating in the inner layer and with spinels having been found present. In determinations of the thermo e.m.f. it was observed that the inner layer has a greater activation energy which points at an energetic complicatedness in the charge transfer by the impinging of chromium ions. In evaluating the results the analogy of the oxidation with oxygen and sulfur is stressed, reasoned in detail and explained, and among others it is mentioned that the principle of heat resistance according to V. I. Arkharov (Ref 15) can also be extended to the sulfide corrosion, and that the corrosion resistance of the formation velocity of the spinel protective layer is dependent on a normal lattice parameter. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. S. M. Kirova, Sverdlovsk
Card 2/3

The Effect of Chromium on the Sulfide Corrosion of Its Iron Alloys 76-32-5-22/47

(Sverdlovsk, Ural Polytechnical Institute imeni S. M. Kirov)

SUBMITTED: January 25, 1957

1. Chromium iron alloys--Corrosion 2. Sulfur vapors--
Corrosive effects

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SEMENOV, A.R.

- 24(0); 5(4); 6(2) PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2215
 Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva Referev nauchno-issledovatel'skikh robotov; zhurnik No.2 (Scientific Research Abstracts; Collection of Articles, Nr 2) Moscow, Standardgiz, 1958. 139 p. 1,000 copies printed.
- Additional Sponsoring Agency: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov.
- Ed.: S. V. Rezherina; Tech. Ed.: M. A. Kondrat'yeva.
- PURPOSE. These reports are intended for scientists, researchers, and engineers engaged in developing standards, measures, and gives for the various industries.
- COVERAGE: The volume contains 128 reports on Standards of measurement and control. The reports were prepared by scientists of Institutes of the Komitet standartov, mer 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov pri Sovete Ministerov SSSR (Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments under the USSR Council of Ministers). The participating Institutes are: VNIIK "Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy metrologii imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva" (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Metrology imeni D.I. Mendeleyeva); Sverdlovsk branch of this Institute; VNIIK "Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy Institut Komiteta standartov, mer 1 Izmeritel'nykh priborov (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of the Commission on Standards, Measures, and Measuring Instruments), created from VNIIIP "Moskovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Institut mer 1 izmeritel'nykh priborov" (Moscow State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments) October 1, 1955; VNIIKI "Izmeritel'nykh priborov" (Instruments) Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii radiotekhnicheskikh i mekhanicheskikh (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Physico-technical and Radioengineering Measurements) in Moscow; KhNIMP - Kharkovskiy Gosudarstvennyy Institut mer 1 izmeritel'nykh priborov (Kharkov State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments); and NNIIP - Novosibirskiy Gosudarstvennyy Institut mer 1 izmeritel'nykh priborov (Novosibirsk State Institute of Measures and Measuring Instruments). There are no references. No personalities are mentioned. There are no references.
- Kandryga, V. V., Ye. P. Pankov (KhNIMIP). Measuring the Free Combustion Temperature of Basic Industrial Fuels 36
- Rumyantsev (KhNIMIP). Measuring the Free Combustion Temperature 36
- Levin, G.M., A.K. Semenova, and V.I. Vol' mir. (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIK) Determining Characteristic Curves of Thermal Inertia in Thermal Sensing Devices 87
- Qomo'iskiy, K.Z. (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIK). Determining Thermal Capacity of Solids at High Temperatures. 87
- Loyar, O.M., and E.M. Malkova (Sverdlovsk Branch of VNIIK). Studying Methods for Determining Thermal Characteristics of Materials on the Basis of the Theory of Regular Thermal Conditions 89
- Tolelson, G.I., and B.S. Epstein (VNIDIMP). Developing and Creating an Automatic Thermocell for Checking Standard Thermometers With Values of Division 0.1°C or Less 90

Card 18/27

KOVALEV, V.Ye.; SEMENOVA, A.K.

Simplified method for determining the active substance in the technical preparations of the 2,4-D and 2,4,5-T esters. Zashch.
prist. ot vred. i bol. 6 no. 5:32-33 My '61. (MIRA 15:6)
(Herbicides)

SEMENOV A. M.

50V/72-56-12-2/23

15(2)

AUTHORS:

Vargin, V.V.
Conference on Glasses and Metal Enameling

TITLE:

Steklo i keramika, 1958, pr 12, pp 47-48 (USSR)

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT: The organizers of the conference were Leningradskoye oblastnoye nauchno-tekhnicheskoye oblastnoye pryazhno-smetannoi stroitel'nykh materialov (Leningrad Oblast Textile and Technical Society of the Council of National Economy) and Leningrad Technological Institute (Leningrad Institute of Building Materials); Leningradskyi otdeleniye (Leningradskyi otdeleniye (Leningrad Institute of National Economy) and Leningradskyi tekhnologicheskiy in-t Leningradskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (LGI) (Leningrad Technological Institute included the most important problems of the conference). The conference included the most important problems of enamel synthesis, enameling of metal products and industrial apparatus. About 250 experts took part in the conference and representatives from works in the UralsR, Urals, Ural-Uralsk, Novosibirsk, Ulan-Ude, Irkutsk, Dzerzhinsk, as well as functionaries of the universities, of the scientific research and design institutes in Leningrad, Moscow, Novocherkassk, Dnepropetrovsk, Sverdlovsk, Riga, Khar'kov, and other towns. More than 40 reports were given and discussed. Professor K.S. Yeretop'ev, director of the LGI Leningrad, in his opening speech stressed the great economic importance of the problems of enamel metal products and apparatus.

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Ye.I. Litvinova (LITI Leningrad) reported on the influence of metal quality on the formation of "fishbones" in enamels. A.A. Apren, Institut khimii i tekhnologii Al' SSSR (Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Al' SSSR), spoke on the present state of the problems of calculating the properties of glasses and enamels according to their composition.

M.M. Serebrakova (LITI Leningrad) gave a survey of foreign literature on enamel and metal enameling. N.P. Krikhtina (Leningrad Politekhnicheskii Institut sertifikatnoy tekhniki i nauchno-tekhnicheskoy laboratoriya Institutu chernikh metallov) reported on the formation of "corona discharges" in the enameling of products in the electric kiln or a corona discharge.

N.S. Sel'mon, Urals'kiy nauchno-tekhnicheskii in-t chernikh metallov (Urals'kiy Scientific Research Institute of Ferrometals) gave information on new enamels used by the factory.

I.O. Petrun'ya, Leningrad, reported on the influence of the condition of the steel surface on the formation of the enamel coat. A.I. Bozhikov, Institute of Silicate Chemistry of the Al' SSSR, spoke on the new method of obtaining thin silicate coats of enamel between steel and melted enamel.

Ye.M. Podil'skyy spoke on a new enamel method with heating of the products by high-frequency currents. P.A. Bogdanavich, Leningradskyi nauchno-tekhnicheskii in-t chernikh metallov (Leningradskyi Metallurgicheskii Works) gave information on new enamels used by the factory.

F.I. Polyubash, Novosibirskiy nauchno-tekhnicheskii in-t chernikh metallov (Novosibirsk Metallurgical Works) reported on the dependence of the softening angle and the enamel deliquescence on the correlation of boric and non-boric salts.

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